

THE REBEL INVASION.

SEVERE BATTLE NEAR GETTYSBURG.

Fighting Continued Yesterday.

Heavy Attack on our First Army Corps.

Brave Endurance of the Troops.

MAJOR-GEN. REYNOLDS KILLED.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

The Rebels Repulsed and Driven.

Reported Capture of 6,000 Prisoners.

The Whole Army of the Potomac Brought Up.

Strong Positions Taken During the Night.

The Army Enthusiastic and Eager for Engagement.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The battle opened yesterday morning, by severe skirmishing. The First and Eleventh Corps, supported by Pleasanton's cavalry and artillery, engaged with Ewell's forces, near Gettysburg, toward Gettysburg. The fight continued throughout the day, with variable results.

The battle was renewed this morning, and continued up to 4 o'clock, our forces gaining upon the Rebels when our messenger left the field. Since 5 o'clock, the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, pertaining to a general engagement.

Gen. Lee's forces are said to be concentrated four miles north-east of Gettysburg. This afternoon Sedgwick's corps is reported pressing upon the rear of the enemy. The 2d Army Corps is moving up from Hanover this morning.

The reported burning of Gettysburg by the Rebels is unfounded; only two buildings were destroyed by shell in the suburbs.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Gen. Meade, in a telegram received today says that all appearances last night indicate that there would be a pitched battle between the two armies to-day. Yesterday Hill and Ewell fought two of our corps, and Longstreet, with whom was Lee, also appeared to be endeavoring to get into the action. Gen. Reynolds fell early in the battle while placing his men in position. He took pains that no one should know that he had received his death wound until he had ridden some distance out of the action, when he quietly got off his horse, announced that he was seriously wounded, and directed a surgeon to be sent for.

A distressing accident occurred at Harper's Ferry yesterday as the garrison were evacuating the fortifications of Maryland Heights, which resulted in the death of ten soldiers and wounding of about forty. The killed and wounded belonged to the 6th and 8th Maryland Regiments. The accident resulted from carelessness of some of the soldiers in knocking to pieces barrels of powder. Three explosions took place at about 3 o'clock. The powder in the magazine did not catch.

The men wounded by the accident, with all the wounded at Harper's Ferry, numbering 300, were removed to this city to-day by boat down the Cumberland Canal. The wounded were in charge of Dr. D. B. Hunt, U. S. Volunteers. Many of them were badly burned, and one of them died on the way.

A regiment of cavalry, lately stationed at Frederick, reached Washington to-day, coming by way of Frederick, Edwards's Ferry, Seneca, and Rockville, along the Potomac.

The country between Frederick and Poolesville is undisturbed, and the farmers are engaged in harvesting a bountiful grain crop. There is no trace of Rebel forces in the vicinity, with the exception of now and then a deserter. Three brigades of Rebels passed through Seneca on Monday, taking the road toward Middleburg. Many of the people about Rockville had left for Washington, as they were expecting the Rebels to ford the Potomac at that place on their return from Pennsylvania.

Leading Secessionists publicly reported that this will be the route of the Rebel leaders on the return of their army to Virginia. Eleven barges, belonging to the Government, destroyed by the Rebels on Sunday, still remain where they were left partially sunk, in the canal.

It was learned from the battle of yesterday near Gettysburg that the Rebels were again at Gettysburg. The Washington hospitals are also in readiness to receive wounded.

There was a great panic in Georgetown and through the country toward Rockville this morning. Crowds of people, with loads of merchandise, came flocking to ward the fortifications of Washington, reporting that 8,000 Rebel cavalry were again at Rockville. The cause of the scare turned out to be the 4th New-York Artillery, Col. Proyn, returning from Frederick, via Poolesville and Edwards's Ferry.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

RELAY VIA WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Eight hundred prisoners have just arrived here, being the first lot of 6,000 captured at Gettysburg. The Confederate Gen. Archer was captured by Gen. Reynolds.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The Baltimore American has the following in regard to the battle of Gettysburg:

The body of Maj.-Gen. John Reynolds, killed in the battle near Gettysburg, arrived here this morning, and was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Gilbreth.

We regret to learn from officers who brought down the body of Gen. Reynolds, that Brig.-Gen. Paul was killed in the same fight on the 20th of

New-York Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

A demand was sent for an unconditional surrender of Carlisle by Gen. W. H. F. Lee. Gen. Smith promptly refused to give up the place, when the Rebels placed a battery of six pieces in position to the left of the barracks, and commenced to shell the town. Gen. Smith replied from his guns, which were mounted in Main street, near the center of the town.

During the shelling the Rebels made a detour around the railroad and fired the barracks. The gas-works were also fired, sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber-yards, one private dwelling, and several barns.

Some citizens are known to be injured. The Court-House was damaged, and several shells fell upon the College building and grounds.

Gen. Lee then sent in another flag of truce, notifying the women and children to leave the town by 10 o'clock this morning.

Every confidence is had in Gen. Smith's ability not only to hold the place, but unless the Rebels rapidly retire his flanks and rear will be obstructed, and his force probably captured.

The citizens in the vicinity give Gen. Lee's force at 3,000 cavalry, and one battery of six guns, light 12-pounders.

SECOND ATTACK—THE REBELS REPULSED AND DRIVEN AWAY.

LEBANON, Pa., Thursday, July 2, 1863.

It is reported that the Rebels returned to the vicinity of Carlisle and demanded the surrender of the town. Again Gen. Smith promptly refused.

The Rebels sent in a flag of truce, inquiring if it was not surrendered. On being refused they carried out the threat of setting fire to three or four houses, which were burned, but injuring no one.

They were then attacked by Gen. Smith, and driven toward Shippensburg.

The party of mechanics sent out from Harrisburg this morning to repair the Cumberland road had to return with their tools and materials, as it was ascertained the Rebels were near in force, threatening them with capture.

A train of wagons from the Cumberland Valley, loaded with produce, arrived here to-day for safety. The farmers state that the enemy compelled them to grind their corn and haul it to them, and they plundered them extensively.

Some of troops progress here actively.

One of the rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley is reported returning here.

Cavalry Fight at Hanover—Complete Defeat of the Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The Press of this city has the following special dispatch:

"COLUMBIA, Pa., Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

"The 5th New-York, the 1st Vermont, the 1st Virginia, and the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry regiments left Frederick on Saturday and moved forward to Hanover."

"They arrived there on Tuesday morning, when they were charged upon in the rear by the Rebel cavalry of Stuart."

"The National forces numbered about 1,800, and the Rebel force was nearly or quite 6,000."

"The battle commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued until 7 o'clock in the evening."

"The contest was a succession of charges, recharges, advances, and retreats."

"Our troops fought with desperate gallantry and daring, and gained a brilliant triumph."

"We captured all the 1st South Carolina regiment except thirteen. The Rebels in return took but sixty prisoners."

"A piece of artillery belonging to the 1st South Carolina is among our trophies."

"The Rebels lost, besides, one field-piece and one breech-loading steel rifle piece."

"Our cavalry had no artillery."

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Information received here shows that there is no enemy in London or McConnellsburg, nor in that section of the country. They left this morning in the direction of Chambersburg, taking a large amount of stolen property which they had collected.

The Rebels in the neighborhood of Carlisle have all fallen back in the direction of Lee's army.

Heavy firing was heard to-day, in the direction where Gen. Meade's and Lee's armies are supposed to be.

As Lee's army is between here and the Army of the Potomac, we are not in a position to learn early news.

The Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2—Midnight.

Up to this hour the Government has not received any official details of yesterday's fight near Gettysburg.

The fact of its not being in immediate telegraphic communication with the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac will explain the non-receipt of dispatches.

It is very likely that our army has been engaged in combat with the enemy to-day, although, if this be true, the War Department has no official notification of such fact.

charged with having given information as to Union citizens, though the Rebels, in their levy upon store-keepers, treated all alike. Fitch's dry-goods store was completely gutted; Bowen and Gehr, commission merchants at the depot, lost heavily, and Messell and Orndorff suffered to the amount of \$700 in flour and feed.

The Rebels stole all the horses along the roads they traveled, as well as those in the town, but they were in too much of a hurry to scour the side-roads. The Rebel officers visited the houses of Rebel sympathizers, and Gen. Stuart took tea at the house of John C. Fryese, Cashier of the Westminster Bank, where he was received with all the honors.

The Rebels left on Tuesday morning early, and a few hours after a division of the Union army entered the town, causing great rejoicing among the loyal citizens. The Union soldiers were welcomed with every demonstration of joy, and their houses were thrown open to dispense their hospitality. The Rebel force was from 4,000 to 5,000 cavalry.

Reports Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The latest dispatches received from Gen. Meade are dated last night. They state that the corps engaged with Gen. Ewell's army were Gen. Reynolds and Gen. Howard's. Gen. Reynolds was killed. Gen. Pleasanton succeeded in inflicting severe injury upon Stuart's cavalry. The reports received from all quarters are encouraging.

Arrival of Prisoners in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Over 800 Rebel prisoners have just passed down Pratt street under guard. More are expected to-night.

How the Rebels Missed the Opportunity to Capture Two Major Generals, One Brigadier General and a Number of Staff Officers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1863.

The Rebels have missed a golden opportunity of capturing two Major-Generals, one Brigadier-General, and a number of staff officers, as the reader will soon learn. Major-Gen. Stahel having been ordered to report to Major-Gen. Couch at Harrisburg, for the purpose of taking command of the cavalry in the Department of the Susquehanna, was anxious to do so at once, as the present state of affairs demanded promptness. Having turned over his command to Gen. Pleasanton on Sunday, early Monday morning the General, accompanied by his staff, rode to each regiment to bid officers and men farewell. As soon as the object of the visit was ascertained, the different regiments fell into line, and made the welkin ring as the General rode by. The parting with the different officers was one of the most touching scenes your correspondent has witnessed. Devoid of all formality, the sincerity of all was apparent, and the suffused eyes of officers who have been veterans in the service told how deeply felt was the parting. Returning to his headquarters, the General bade adieu to those of his staff who were to remain with the command, and then rode into Frederick City, where he designed taking the cars for Baltimore. As doubts still hung around the matter of a through train, it was thought best to proceed by Monocacy Junction. There Gen. Hooker and staff and Gen. Maston were found, they having left Frederick early that morning, but were unable to proceed further, as there were reports of Rebels on the road, and it was known that the bridge at Head's Mills was destroyed. Nothing remained but to return to Frederick, which was accordingly done. The army was just leaving the city, and to say was to be captured eventually. To go on with the army would not do, as Gen. Hooker was to report at Baltimore and Gen. Stahel at Harrisburg. A council of war was held, and the Generals decided to proceed down the pike to Baltimore, at least as far as practicable. Leaving behind all their baggage, which was kindly taken charge of by some of the true citizens, and extra horses, the cavalcade of nineteen set out upon their journey about 4 p. m. Sedgwick's Corps had marched down the pike in the morning, but to what distance was not known. Nothing of interest occurred until Newmarket was reached. Here the town was alive with excitement. A Doctor Reed, who had been captured by the Rebels the night before, within a few miles of Washington, had just arrived and told his story. The inhabitants crowded around the Generals, and talked of the adventures of one man to men accustomed to command thousands as though this one event was the most marvelous affair that had ever happened.

They looked perfectly astonished when the party resumed its journey, and with protestations that we all would be captured, shook their heads ominously, and evidently regarded the party as lost. Night set in before we reached Ridgeville. There we learned that the Rebel pickets were a few miles down the road, and the citizens urged us not to proceed further. Sedgwick's Corps had here left the pike, and proceeded up toward Westminster. After partaking of supper, it was decided to camp for the night. Riding on the Westminster road to Mount Airy, the party selected a suitable place, and two major-generals, one brigadier-general, staff-officers and orderlies rolled up as they best could upon the ground, and slept through the rain, within two or three miles of the Rebel pickets and twelve miles distant from our forces. Early this morning, the cavalcade returned to Ridgeville and breakfasted. Just as we were starting, intelligence was brought that the telegraph was again working, and then came the message that railroad communication would be re-opened at 10 o'clock. Riding over to Mount Airy station, we took the cars for Baltimore. The inhabitants of this place had in a great measure recovered from their scare of the night previous. The fight had had the effect of waking them up to a proper enthusiasm, and it is to be hoped the feeling will continue. Here we learned the particulars of events that had transpired around us which had reached us only as rumors.

The gray uniform of the New-York Seventh had a Scotch appearance amid the blue of the army, and the question arose whether some of the gentlemen might not be taken for veritable gray-backs and perhaps shot as such if ever upon scouting duty. The subject of what the Rebels had done and what they were going to do formed an inexhaustible theme, and to us fresh from the army a horrid bore.

Jeff. Davis in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

A dispatch to The Inquirer says Jeff. Davis is at Greencastle.

New-Jersey and the War.

TRUSTON, N. J., Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Gov. Parker has received a dispatch from Gov.

Curtin asking for more troops, and says he cannot magnify the importance of the demand.

A State battery of four guns arrived from Rahway, this evening.

A Mortal Wound for the Rebellion.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The battle at Gettysburg to-day was fierce and bloody, and from all I can gather, the Rebellion has received its mortal wound. Cannon, small arms, and the field are among the trophies.

Call for New-York Troops.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

A telegram just received from Gov. Curtin, addressed to Gov. Seymour, stating that the battle near Gettysburg was not decisive, and asking him to send on all the troops he can raise without delay; that the need of them is pressing.

The Late Gen. Reynolds.

The telegraph brings us the unwelcome intelligence that Gen. John Fulton Reynolds, Commander of the 1st Army Corps, under Gen. Meade, was mortally wounded yesterday, in the battle between Hill and Longstreet's forces, and soon after expired.

He was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point in 1841, No. 25th in class, among whom were Major-Generals H. G. Wright, Schuyler Hamilton, D. C. Buell, I. B. Richardson; Brigadier-Generals Rodman, N. Lyon, J. B. Plummer, J. M. Brannan, J. Totten, A. Sully, W. T. H. Brooks; the Rebel Generals Sam. Jones, R. S. Garnett, and others.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 3d Artillery; became First Lieutenant, June 18, 1846; was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846, and Major for distinguished gallantry at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. Subsequently he was Aide-Camp to Gen. Wool in California, in 1852; became Captain in March, 1855.

In conflicts with the Indians on Rogue River, Oregon, in 1856, he won distinction, and was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 11th Infantry May 14, 1861; was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846, and Major for distinguished gallantry at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. Subsequently he was Aide-Camp to Gen. Wool in California, in 1852; became Captain in March, 1855.

In 1862 he was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and placed in command of the first brigade of Gen. McCull's division of Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. Ord and Meade commanded the other two brigades. This division had the names of Draneville, Mechanicsville and the Peninsula to its credit.

At Mechanicsville he was taken prisoner while gallantly leading his men.

When the troops were withdrawn from the Peninsula to Maryland to repel the advance of Lee in that State, Gen. Reynolds was appointed to the command of the Pennsylvania militia raised by Gov. Curtin, and acquitted himself with so much credit that he received the public thanks of the Governor.

Subsequently he took command of Hooker's First Army Corps, which he led to the period of his death.

In the army of the Potomac, Gen. Reynolds was considered one of its very ablest Generals, and his death at such a moment is a misfortune for which only victory, to gain which he gave his life, can in any measure compensate.

Evacuation of Maryland Heights.

We learn that our troops on Tuesday evacuated Maryland Heights, first receiving all the Government property, and then destroying the fortifications.

The change in the programme of the war rendered its further occupancy unnecessary in a military point of view, while its garrison of disciplined soldiers under the gallant Gen. French will prove a valuable acquisition to the Army of the Potomac. The Maryland regiments under Gen. Kenly are now in line. French's command, and will have an opportunity to assist in punishing the invaders of the State.

The propriety of holding Maryland Heights has long been doubted. Indeed, the whole of our military movements in the Shenandoah Valley have been a series of disasters, with loss of both men and munitions, and scarcely an advantage gained anywhere. The concentration of our troops for a grand battle with the enemy is the point now of greatest importance.

[Baltimore American.]

Lee's General Order for the Evacuation of the North.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72.—While in the enemy's country, the following regulations for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished.

I. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, except by the officers hereinafter designated.

II. The chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Medical departments of the army will make requisitions upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished, if they so desire, and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind, and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which such officer is attached.

III. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the directions of the respective chiefs of the departments named.

IV. When any command is detached from the main body, the chiefs of the several departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the heads of their respective departments, to which they will forward duplicate copies of all vouchers given or received.

V. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions, and all persons who shall refuse to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached.

VI. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers hereinafter mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same will forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity, and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.

R. H. CHILTON, A. A. and I. G. Lieut.-Gen. R. S. Ewell, Com'g 3d Army Corps.

Attempted Assassination of Gov. Yates.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Gov. Yates of Illinois was shot at through a window while waiting in his office, at his residence in Springfield, at a late hour last night. He was not injured. There is now clew to the perpetrator.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ADVANCE UPON TULLAHOMA.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS IN DISORDER.

Prompt Pursuit of the Fugitives.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The following was received this evening: HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE, July 1, 1863. VIA MESSENGER, Thursday, July 2.

Major-Gen. HALLIDAY, General-in-Chief. I telegraphed you on Sunday, the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester.

On Monday, it rained hard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was found impossible to move our artillery or to get our troops into position until this morning, when a general advance was ordered.

Gen. Thomas yesterday made a reconnaissance on two roads, and Gen. McCook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Buckner's Division, which arrived Monday evening.

On advancing this morning it was found that the enemy had fled in haste last night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores and three siege guns in our possession.

They took the direction of Winchester, Tennessee. Gen. Thomas should be on their flank to-night. Gen. Sheridan and Brannon marched into town at 11½ to day, taking a few prisoners.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Operations on the 25th—Brilliant Conduct of our Troops—Casualties in the Charge upon the Explored Fort.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The Vicksburg correspondent of The Democrat says that the conduct of the troops during the operations in Logan's front on the 25th was very brilliant. As soon as the mine exploded the 45th Illinois, led by Col. Matthe, rushed into the breach and planted the flag, amid a terrific fire from the enemy. Lt.-Col. Smith was shot through the head, and cannot possibly recover. Major Fisk fell with a ball through the heart, being the third shot he had received. A number of fine officers are understood to be among the killed and wounded. The 25th, 45th, 31st, 24th, 23d and 50th Illinois and 17th Ohio participated in the assault. Gen. Leggett, in immediate command of the assaulting force, was slightly wounded. After the entrance into the fort was effected the fighting was principally done with hand grenades, which had a terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized Rebels. Lt.-Col. Rives, commanding the 31st Illinois, and Maj. Bradley, commanding the 70th Illinois, are among the wounded.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Operations at Vicksburg—Success Expected from Johnston—Reported Capture of the Herwick's Bay and Thibodeaux Works by the Rebels—Banks's Communication with New-Orleans said to be Cut Off—Engagement at Lafourche Crossing—Reported Capture of the 19th Connecticut—Rebel Pickets Near New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The flag-of-truce steamer New-York has arrived. The Richmond Enquirer of July 1 has the following:

JACKSON, Monday, June 29, 1863.

Advices from Vicksburg, just received, report no change in regard to the state of affairs. On the night of the 21st, the enemy again made an attempt to blow up an angle of our works. The effort was a complete failure, and killed a number of their own men. The Vicksburg Citizen of the 16th, 18th, and 23d, has been received.

The Citizen says: For twenty-eight days an incessant shower of shells has rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at 1,000. On Tuesday, while we were working off the edition of our paper, a 13-inch shell passed through the office, scattering our cases and type. Yet no one was injured.

One of the enemy's gunboats is fast aground below the city. A number of transports loaded with troops, have come down within the past few days. The enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days, but no damage has been done.

Major Healdy of Arkansas, commanding the water battery, and Major Martin of the 35th Louisiana, were killed last Sunday. Col. M. Larrin of the 27th Louisiana was severely wounded.

The Vicksburg Citizen confirms the news of the heavy bombardment of Saturday, and says our loss is comparatively nothing.

All now feel that Gen. Johnston will arrive in time. The general tone of the editorials of The Citizen is cheerful. The paper is printed on wall-paper.

Gen. Parson's battery, at Cypress Creek, twenty miles below Napoleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm our batteries, but were driven back.

JACKSON, June 29.—Official dispatches from Gen. Dick Taylor, dated Alexandria, June 26, says that he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloading guns, the enemy's position at Berwick Bay. The loss in killed and wounded is not known.

The same dispatches say that the enemy's position at Thibodeaux was also carried, but by whom is not stated. It is thought to have been done by Gen. Walker.

This gives us the command of the Mississippi above New-Orleans, and enables us to cut off Banks's supplies.

Lieut. Wilson, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. Manners and an entire party of 33 men, after killing four, who had burned a train of cars at Brookhaven a few days since.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMIT, Monday, June 2, 1863.

The New-Orleans Daily True Delta of the 24th reports that a fight took place at Lafourche Crossing on the 23d. The Union force engaged was six regiments. The Confederates charged and captured a Union battery and prisoners, but reported the loss of 53 killed, including Col. Walker of the 24th Texas Regiment, who was buried under a flag of truce.

The Confederates retired while the enemy were waiting for re-enforcements to pursue them.

A gentleman from Pascagoula, reports the capture of the 19th Connecticut Regiment, and two batteries from New-Orleans.

Our pickets are near Algiers, opposite New-Orleans.